

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK.
DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK has passed from under the cloud which so long obscured the sunlight. The city was for years so hopelessly Democratic that the Republican party, by virtue of its ascendancy in the rural districts, stripped the overwhelming majority in Gotham of nearly every semblance of power, leaving it only the disposition of some \$18,000,000 per year through the agency of the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors.

But just at this stage, when the untried were anticipating a restoration of the coveted privilege of self-government, there were manifestations of insubordination in the ranks of the country members, and the first charter which Tammany presented to the Legislature was slaughtered in the house of its willom friends. The New York World led the country phalanx, yept the "Young Democracy," with John Morrissey and Sheriff O'Brien as its lieutenants, and for a time carried things with a high hand. A compromise charter, patched up in a fashion it is difficult to understand even at this short distance from the scene of conflict, shared the same fate, but when William M. Tweed went into the charter business on his own personal responsibility and in his own name, he succeeded in framing such a measure as commanded the almost universal approval of both houses of the Legislature, the opposition votes in the Senate numbering but two, and in the lower branch only five.

To one unacquainted with the peculiarities of metropolitan politics, it seemed as if New York city had suddenly become the most virtuous and amiable community on the face of the earth. The lion and the lamb laid down together, the lamb apparently outside of the lion instead of inside, as is usually the case when these two traditional antagonists agree upon a truce. Theoretically, the new charter is as perfect a model of a charter as is our own. The people of New York have again become the fountain of authority and the source of power. The people elect the Council, the Mayor, and two or three of the heads of departments in addition, while all other officials with executive powers are appointed by the Mayor, as the mouthpiece of the sovereign voters whose behest he is supposed to have been elected to obey.

For the time being, this cumulative patronage is in the hands of A. Oakley Hall, Esq., an elegant young man who fills up his spare moments by scratching off prologues for burlesques and turning an honest penny in the courts. Yesterday Mayor Hall reconstructed New York city in wholesale fashion, and announced his appointments under the new charter. And A. Oakley Hall, Esq., proved himself, in so doing, to be one of the most honorable and generous of public rulers. In his pronouncement accompanying the announcement of the new city government, he declared that "he would be politically justified by the numerical record of votes upon the legislation which bestowed this responsibility, should he confer every one of the thirty-two appointments solely upon Democrats. But," he continued, "the extraordinary unanimity by which the power was agreed upon appears to create an honorable obligation to respect the political minority of his constituents, so far, at least, as to reappoint a few of his political opponents whose past services to the public additionally deserve the recognition."

The phrase "services to the public" is one of sinister import in these degenerate days, and so the people of New York have discovered. Tweed's charter, which went through the Legislature with as much ease and airiness as an avalanche glides down an Alpine slope, has developed into as perfect and beautiful a specimen of "bargain and sale" as has ever been witnessed in the political history of the country. "Every citizen," says oily Mr. Hall, "ought to feel that the policeman, or the fireman, or the health physician, who protects his life or his property, should be freed from party bias and have no political duty to discharge." So the patriotic and public-spirited Mayor reappoints the old Albany Police Board, which stands two and two, "but with the understanding that there is to be a new Democratic executive head as Superintendent." King Kennedy goes out gracefully, before the avalanche reaches the bottom of the valley, and New York awaits the spectacle of an efficient non-partisan police, with a "Democratic executive head"—we have such in this city—and a Board of Commissioners behind him equally divided to give him full swing. The new Fire Department stands three Democrats to two Republicans, and the new Health Department five Democrats to three Republicans, and everything is lovely and Democratic so far. So, likewise, is the Department of Charities and Corrections, with three Democrats and two Republicans at its head. "The other three departments," says Mr. Mayor Hall, "are entirely Democratic." And for this reason—"there are some departments, such as the Department of Public Works and of Excise, which require at the Mayor's hands entire respect to party considerations, inasmuch as the one involves large patronage, and the other represents a system almost entirely by one political party"—that is to say, the men who do the heavy Democratic work at the polls must be provided for, without Republican interference; and the men who do the heavy Democratic work in front of the

drinking bars must not be molested nor made afraid while at their potations. And so New York city is once more its own master, and Democratic from top to bottom. And Mr. Senator Tweed, who brought about this little game, and brought it about so neatly, settles down as sole and solitary head of the Department of Public Works, which, as Mr. Mayor Hall intimates, "involves large patronage," while Mr. Peter B. Swoeny, the grand mogul of the whole Democratic tribe, has the grace to vacate voluntarily the office of City Chamberlain, worth \$80,000 per year, to accept the Presidency of the Board of Public Parks, "perhaps," as the New York World pointedly says, "the most valuable office in the city to a man of Mr. Swoeny's wealth, who can take advantage of the rise of property in the localities to be benefited by the action of that important department." And, neatest and slickest device of all, the functions of City Chamberlain, with \$80,000 in annual pickings, fall to the lot of one Bradley, a brother-in-law of Swoeny. Putting it altogether, we fear that those Republican legislators who gave a helping hand to Mr. Tweed's avalanche will in the end discover that they have sold themselves to the individual who bought up Dr. Faustus, soul as well as body.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.
We yesterday published an interesting and important general order that had just been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, revoking the sentence of a court-martial in the case of an ordinary seaman named Joseph King, serving on board the United States ship Portsmouth. Secretary Robeson has alluded in forcible terms to the difficulty of obtaining good men for the navy, and to the great importance of making the naval service popular with seamen. He has also shown himself in this and other instances disposed to use his authority to protect the enlisted men from the oppression of their officers, and by so doing he has taken one of the first steps towards making the service popular. It will certainly add to the efficiency of the navy if the enlisted men can be made to feel that their rights will receive from the Secretary proper consideration, and that any attempt at cruelty or illegal punishment on the part of those in authority over them will be promptly checked. In the court-martial case referred to the sentence imposed upon King was remitted by the Secretary, because previous to his trial he had been severely and adequately punished, but in an irregular and cruel manner, and it is intimated plainly that the officers concerned in the matter will be made to feel in a decided manner the displeasure of the head of the department.

The man King appears to have been a good-for-nothing scoundrel, one of a class of men who enlist in the army or navy in preference to taking their chances of the penitentiary or galleys on shore. His offenses were such as could not be overlooked or allowed to pass without severe punishment—unless by doing away altogether with discipline; and if he had been punished in a proper and legal manner, there would have been few to find fault with the sentence, no matter how severe it might have been. But the principle that a man may be punished two or three times for the same offense, and at the discretion of angry officers who have been the objects of his personal abuse, cannot be countenanced in the navy or anywhere else under a free government.

King it seems applied the most abusive and foul-mouthed epithets to the captain, executive officer and others on several occasions; he tried to desert, and when arrested in the act of desertion he brandished a boat-hook and threatened the officers who arrested him. All this, however, offers no excuse for the officers of the Portsmouth, who took the law in their own hands, in the first place, by confining him in double irons on bread and water for thirty days, with loss of pay for three months and extra police duty for three months; by confining him in the launch of the Portsmouth with his feet ironed to a ring-bolt, his hands in irons, exposed to the burning rays of the sun, he being forced to remain in that position without food or drink for a number of hours, after which he was gagged and placed in a sweat-box until his health was so affected that medical treatment was necessary.

The laws of Congress for the better government of the navy, and the regulations issued by the Secretary under those laws, prohibit in express terms nearly every mode of punishment adopted in this case; and the officers who perpetrated the outrage have done much more than the miserable wretch who was in their power to impair the discipline and efficiency of the naval service. They are supposed to be intelligent and enlightened gentlemen, and they have no excuse whatever for violating the laws; and it is to be hoped that Secretary Robeson will take measures to have them punished as they deserve. The sentence of the court-martial in the case of Lieutenant-Commander Seely, to which we have occasion to allude not many weeks ago, shows that there is an indisposition in naval courts-martial to do exact justice when officers are accused of cruelty to the men under their command; and the Secretary owes it to the service and to the country to exert all his power to have an example made in this case that will serve as a perpetual warning to officers who are disposed to transgress the laws.

THE LEGISLATURE of Virginia, with a view of intimidating the colored voters and to obstruct them in their rights at the ballot-box, recently passed a bill providing that the name of every voter shall be printed on his ballot. This is an outrageous violation of the first principle of our system of voting by ballot, by which the right of every citizen to keep his vote a secret is secured to him; and as it was passed by the Virginia Legislature for no other purpose than to deprive the negroes of their rights, and to bring them as much as possible under the domination of their former masters, we are glad to see that Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, yesterday introduced a bill in the

National House of Representatives to put a stop to such performances by providing that no citizen of the United States shall be required to write, print, or place his name on any ballot, or to do anything whereby the identity or name of any person casting the ballot may be known; and further, making the printing or writing of a voter's name on the outside of the ballot a crime, punishable by a fine of \$1000 and one month's imprisonment. This is a proper measure, and it ought to be promptly passed by both houses of Congress. The Democrats are certainly in a tight place when they are obliged to descend to such contemptible practices as this, and they will do themselves more credit and their party more service by promptly accepting the fifteenth amendment and its consequences than by trying to obstruct its operations by such mean tricks, which will not avail them in the least, and which will only have the effect of making the negroes cast their votes with a greater unanimity than ever against them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR SPRING TRADE IS NOW FULLY OPENED, AND WE ARE OFFERING A HIGHER GRADE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING THAN CAN BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Will offer to-day the best \$2 BLACK SILKS they have yet offered. BLACK SILKS, \$1.50. BLACK SILKS of the best grades. STRIPE SILKS, \$1.50. CHEWICK SILKS, \$1.50 cents and \$1. SOLID COLOR SILKS, \$1.50. SILK POPLINS AND BERGES. A great variety of goods for sale at \$1 per yard.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Will open to-day, 1/2 and 3/4 (single and double width) Black Silk and Wool Hosiery.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 126 CHESTNUT STREET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE, GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING, BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ, SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. THE INTEREST INCREASING. THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16. Subject (by request)—"GIRLS." Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl.

SENATOR REVELS AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14. Subject—"THE PRESS."

NEWSBOYS' HOME, ON EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 19, there will be an Exhibition of the PETER M. GORBERT HALL, in aid of the NEWSBOYS' HOME.

GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street. R. & W. Selling Spring Suits from our Stupendous Stock.

R. & W. Clothing Crowds of Customers with Choice of Cloth, Commanded for Excellence of Fit, Commanded for Cheapness of Price, Commanded for Permanence of Color, Commanded for Readiness of Adjustment, Commanded for Tastefulness of Pattern, Commanded for Variety of Execution, Commanded for General Desirability.

R. & W. Ready Raiment Regulated to the Requirements of all Reasonable Readers. Ready to put on at once. Ready to give Entire Satisfaction. Ready to outwear any notice. Ready for any Emergency. Ready for the Rush of Customers. Ready at Reduced Rates!!!!!!

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, 8 W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STOCK. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

ROGERS & WILSON WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, 8 W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, NOW IN STOCK. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOKS

Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S WORKS.—MRS. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have just issued an entire new, complete, and uniform edition of all the celebrated Novels written by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. The whole of her works are comprised in thirty large duodecimo volumes, and each volume is complete in itself. They are all printed on the finest paper, and bound in uniform style, in cloth, gilt back, and sold at the low price of \$1.75 each, in cloth; or an edition in paper cover is sold at \$1.50 each. The following are the names of the thirty volumes: The Maiden Widow, The Family Doom, The Prince of Darkness, The Bride's Fate, The Changed Bride, How He Won Her, Fair Play, Fallen Pride, The Widow's Son, Bride of Lislewain, The Fortune Seeker, Alworth Abbey, The Bridal Eve, Love's Labor Won, The Lost Heiress, The Deserted Wife, The Girl's Prophecy, The Two Sisters, The Three Heavens, Vivia; Secret of Power, Lady of the Isle, The Missing Bride, The Haunted Homestead, The Wife's Victory, The Mother-in-Law, Retribution, India; of Pearl River, The Curse of Clifton, The Discarded Daughter.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 104 1/2 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. FOR THE LADIES.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Will offer to-day the best \$2 BLACK SILKS they have yet offered. BLACK SILKS, \$1.50. BLACK SILKS of the best grades. STRIPE SILKS, \$1.50. CHEWICK SILKS, \$1.50 cents and \$1. SOLID COLOR SILKS, \$1.50. SILK POPLINS AND BERGES. A great variety of goods for sale at \$1 per yard.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Will open to-day, 1/2 and 3/4 (single and double width) Black Silk and Wool Hosiery.

These goods are recommended for their color as well as quality. Also, will be opened to day, a case of the FINEST QUALITY OF Steel Color Silk Poplinettes.

Japanese Silks at \$1 Per Yard. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 South SECOND Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. LOWEST PRICES.

FOR NEWEST FABRICS IN

Scotch Bannockburns. English Cassimeres. French Coatings. French Cassimeres. Paris Vestings. White Corduroys.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co., No. 34 South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC. PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF HOSIERY AND MERINO WEAR, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at \$1.75; other makes at \$1 and \$1.50. 2 1/2 thatsmop

FINANCIAL. SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company, At 82 and Accrued Interest. Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

R. B. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO ANOTHER

Extraordinary Sale of 200 Pieces, 10,000 Yards, BARNESLEY AND FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, At Prices Lower than ever before known.

HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS, 2 YARDS, 72 INCHES WIDE, AT 62 CENTS. 2 1/2 YARDS, 90 INCHES WIDE, AT 70c. up to \$1.00

2 1/2 YARDS, 81 INCHES WIDE, AT 65c. up to 87c. 2 3/4 YARDS, 100 INCHES WIDE, AT 85c. up to \$1.00

25 PIECES MORE OF 13-4 FINE FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS AT \$1.10 PER YARD. These are a FINER NUMBER than the previous lot, and all the Manufacturer has.

THE BARNESLEY TABLE LINENS ARE OF EXTRA HEAVY MAKE, and 2 yards wide, beginning at 62 cents per yard, and up to BEST SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK.

All these Goods are warranted perfect in every respect, and we believe 25 per cent. below any others in the market of same widths and qualities.

Curtains, Linens, House-furnishing Dry Goods, SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

GRAND INAUGURATION

OF

LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING

The whole of their

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE VOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H. C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37 1/2 Cents. 2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.

Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents. Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per yard.

Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents. Chene Silks of the latest designs of the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at \$3.25, \$2.50.

Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents. Striped Silks from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents. Black Canvas Bareges, extra superb Quality, 62 1/2 Cents.

No. do. 75 Cents. One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents. Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to \$3.00.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

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